to bew their beads like a conquered province, and be despoiled of their property without redress? It the finion is to be preserved, there must be a cosmition of these wrongs on the South. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. Hickman's remarks about the South riolating compromises, and denied the charge. For forcy years the South have remonstrated, time and again, and have all the time been yielding their constitutional rights. The Constitution was formed by Northern and Southern men. When it was signed, the former had the right to sell their slaves in the Southern States, and did so. The Southern men, and did so. Northern men took the money realized for slaves, and invested men took the money realized for slaves, and invested in houses, lands, merchandise, and commerce. To It in houses, lands, merchandise, and commerce. To this day they have that property and the profits on it, and yet turn round and denounce the South because they retain the property sold them by the North. At that time the ring of the cash was dearer to their hearts than the clark of the bondsman's chains were oppressive to their consciences. If there be, in that turning lake where hissing serpents and fiery dragons torment the damned, a place more fiery than all the rest, it should be reserved for those Northern functions who seek to scatter the seeds of sectionalism among brothers and friends, and, with the torch of the incendiary in one hand and the dagger of the assassin in the other, would invade even the capital of the nation, and, amid its fallen columns, exult in the decolation they had caused. Unless the North in the desolation they had caused. Unless the North coused invading the rights of the South, they would be prepared to meet them at the cannon's mouth. For the last forty years they had submitted to these things for the sake of the Union. Although smarting under ten thousand wrongs, there was not a man in his district whose heart would not bleed to-day to hear the knell of the Federal Union. They were for the Union with the Constitution, for unless that were preworthless. It was time to talk plainly, and he wanted no more dodging, or subterfuges. The North has mised a tempest it cannot control. It has overleaped the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the the Constitution of the country, and the laws of the land. He doubted whether the regrets expressed on that side of the House for the Harper's Ferry and were rescere, and predicted that the promises to the ear would be broken to the hope. As a representative of a God-fearing, Union, law-shiding results have recorded the solution. abiding people, he entered his solemn protest again the ten thousand wrongs committed on the Sout He charged the Republican party as being the case of these dangers langing over the country. He was no alarmist, no disunionist. For the Union he would peril his life; but if the shock must come, and if the fell calamity of disunion was upon them, he wanted to see his native South stand on the Constitution of his ntry, and, like one man, stand up in defence of its As a preliminary to voting for Speaker, the House

As a preliminary to voting for Speaker, the House was called. The vote resulted:

Sherman. 98; Scattering 9
Bocock 96; Whole manher 227
Gümer 36; Necessary for a choice 114
Another vote was anxionely demanded.

Mr. WINSLOW suggested an adjournment till

Mr. GILMER withdrew his name as a candidate,

Notice was read from the Clerk's Desk of a Demo-cratic caucus to-night in the Hall.

The Case of Mrs. Hartung, &c.

ALBAST, Friday, Dec. 16, 1852.
The Supreme Court to-day denied a new trial in the case of Mrs. Hartung, convicted of murder. She will be re-sentenced in January.
In the case of John Wilson, convicted for murder, a new trial was granted.

The Late Washington Irving. Boston, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.
The Massachusetts Historical Society held a special specing last evening in reference to the death of Washington Irving, at which appropriate resolutions were adepted, and addresses made by Edward Everett and Prof. Longfellow.

BANNSTABLE, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859,

The storm on the Cape, Wednesday night, was the most severe experienced for many years, causing much damage to the telegraph connecting Boston with Highland Light, and intermediate stations on the Cape. Several hundred poles were blown down and the wires broken in numerous places by the accumulated weight of frozen sleet and snow. Large numbers of men are engaged to make repairs, and the line will be in good working order by Monday next.

From New-Orleans, &c.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

The New-Orleans Crescent of Tuesday says that 67

ships are loading there for Liverpool, 16 for Havre,
and 16 for other foreign ports.

Sixty-four of the principal cotton buyers and brokers
of New-Orleans have acquiesced in the resolution published in The New-Orleans Price Current of Nov. 16,
and it will go into effect on Monday next.

Execution of a Murderer.

MONTREAL, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859. Beauregard, who murdered Charston at St. Hyaby two Roman Cathelic clergymen. He made no confession, showed no signs of trepidation, and ap-peared to die without a struggle. A great crowd wit-nessed the execution.

Capt. Farnham. Savannau, Ga., Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.
Copt. Farnham arrived here from New-York this day, and is now lodged in jail.

Markets.

Baltimons, Dec. 18.—Thous steady, but inactive; Howard street, \$5.2%. Wheat firm; White, \$1.30 m \$1.45; Red. \$1.20 m \$

quiet.
EAVANNAB, Dec. 15.—Corrow unchanged; sales to-day, 300
bales; sales of the week, 7,750 bales; receipts of the week, 12,000
against 15,750 in same week last year. Increased receipts at this
port, 7,300 bales; do. at all the ports, 201,300 bales; stock hare,
23,365 bales. SCHENATI, Dec. 16.—FLOUR unchanged, holders firm. Witts-27to. Hous-A fair business done to de ye sales 2000 at

XT 27ic. Hous—A fair business done to d.y; sales 2.000 at 4.5 25.5 46. Percips to day, 5,000. Mass Poix in good amond; sales 1.200 bib. at 8:15 507 416. Bip.X Mex.rs — fair inquiry at 6 due, for delivery in February. Lare, 91c. Grann Birars in good demand. Shoulders 41c.; Sides 71c.

EXCHANGES.

CITCHENAIT, Dec. 16—Sight Exchange on New-York; per

OFFICIAL VOTE OF MINNESOTA, - The official vote of Minnesota has been declared by the Legislature, as fol-

Mojerity 3,753

FAIR OF THE WOMAN AND CHILD'S INFIRMARY .-A very successful fair was opened yesterday in Dod-worth's Hall, for the b nefit of the Infirmary for Women and Children, founded by Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. The hall was crowded, and the fair nec essarily concluded last evening, as almost everything was sold out. During the evening Mr. S. B. Mills performed several pieces on the piano. In addition to a very large assortment of articles usual to fairs, a few fine pictures were hung along the wall, among them a remarkably perfect likeness of S. W. Francis, sen of Dr. J. W. Francis.

FAIR FOR RALPH HOTT'S CHURCH.—It will be remembered that in June of last year a tempest destroyed an Episcopal church in Fifty-fourth street, between ad Third avenues. The founder, the Rev. Ralph Hoyt, immediately set to work to rebuild it, and the ladies of his church yesterday opened a fair at No. 722 Broadway, in aid of the new building. The fair will continue for several days.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE. - The last tribute of respect was yesterday afternoon paid to the remains of Jacob Van Tine by his late brothers in arms, the Veterans of the War of 1812. The old soldiers, under command of Col. Raymond, wore the usual badge o mourning, and assembled at the corner of Downing and Bedford streets, whence, after appropriate services, the funeral cortege took up its march, and the remains of the deceased Veteran were borne to their

NIBLO'S .- The dramatic season closes at this house to-night, with a benefit to the manager, Mr. Eddy.

THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS.

CREAT INFLUX OF STRANGERS.

A GRAND MILITARY PARADE The Prisoners Preparing for Death.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF COOK AND COPPIC.

THEIR DISCOVERY BY A SENTINEL.

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Friday, Dec. 16, 1859. We have had an exciting time during the twentyfour hours which have just closed with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct understanding of what has transpired, I give you a succinct narrative of the events since yesterday morning.

ARRIVAL OF STRANGERS, Throughout the day vesterday there was a great infinx of strangers and citizens of the county; who were flocking in to witness the last act of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The latter came thus early, fearing they might be detained at the entposts, as was the case on the day of the execution of Brown. The clouds which early in the morning darkened the horizon, were soon dispersed, and the sun came out in unusual brilliancy for a December morning. As the hours advanced, groups were seen on all the streets and corners discussing the all-absorbing topic of the approaching executions. The afternoon trains of cars from Winchester and Harper's Ferry brought large numbers of persons, including a delegation of newspaper reporters rom the Northern cities. The vigilance at the depot on the arrival of the trains was not so stringent as on the occasion of the execution of Brown, and but Hitle difficulty was experienced in getting into the town, although the difficulty was not so light in obtaining accommodations.

GRAND DRESS PARADE.

Shortly after the arrival of the train in the afternoon, a grand dress parade of all the companies in attendance took place. The spot selected for the parade was the immense field in which Brown was executed, and on which the gallows for the execution of the remaining prisoners was being erected. The companies were drilled in four battalions. The whole was under the command of Col. Weiserger of the Petersburg Regiment, Lieut, Israel Green of the United States Marines acting as Adjutant. The troops went through their evolutions with great skill, and were reviewed by Gen. Talinferro, who was on the ground in full dress, mounted on a spirited charger. Everything conspired to make the display a grand one. The bright bayonets and gay uniforms of the soldiers combined to perfect the picture. A very large crowd was in attendance, among whom was a large number of ladies, who occupied their handsome equipages to the east of the line. During the time of parade, a handsome company of horse entered the town. They came from Middlebury, Loudon County, and are under command of Capt. Carter.

THE PRISONERS YESTERDAY. The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by he Rev. Mr. Nassau, the Rev. Mr. Dutton, and the Rev. Mr. North, of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Beverly Waugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The services in the cells were of an interesting and solemn character, and were participated in by all the condemned men, though it is now evident, from subsequent events, that Cook and Coppic at least were playing possum, as their minds must have been fixed on hopes of life and liberty, rather than on death and eternity, at the time they were making outward protestations of resignation. They all gave unqualified assent to the convictions of religious truth, and each expressed a hope of salvation in the world to come. Cook and Copple were londest in professions of change of heart, and in the hope of Divine forgiveness. They freely admitted their guilt, and acknowledged their doom a just one, and that in the main they have been treated with the utmost kindness by all, though they though some of the witnesses were rather harsh in their testi-

The ministers imagined they discovered a decidedly faverable change in the condition of Cook's mind since his interview with his sisters. Up to that time, his calmness and bravery were regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and on leaving him yesterday, in the ufternoon, they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness for his sins as the only hope of salvation, and that Coppic was also equally in earnest in his protestations of religious convictions and hopes of forgiveness; all of which was undoubtedly intended to

Cook has been visited throughout his imprisonment by the Rev. N. Green North, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Gove. Wise and Willard.

The Rev. Mr. North was present at an interview between Copple and Mr. Butler, a Quaker gentleman from Ohio, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one, and speaks highly of Mr. Butler's Christian deportment and advice to the prisoner. Mr. Butler says that Coppie was a trusty but very wilful boy. An uncle of Coppic, of the same name, from Ohio, his father's brother, visited him also vesterday, the interview lasting over an hour. He seemed in much distress at the sad fate which awaits his relative.

This was the condition of the town, prisoners, and military, up to 7 o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, while the overflewing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night.

The bar-rooms were all crowded with people discuss ing the resignation of the prisoners to their fate, and so firmly bad this conviction settled in the public mind, that military duty was regarded as a bore, and the finale of the tragedy regarded as almost approached.

The supper-table of the Carter House was crowded for the fifth or sixth time, and all was moving on calmly and quietly up to 8 o'clock, when an alarm was given, and the whole town thrown into consternation, by an attempt of Cook and Copple to escape.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE. At a quarter past eight o'clock last evening the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a ritle under the wall of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard house, in close preximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever memorable era of nulliary occupation. In a few minutes the streets and avenues of the town were in possession of samed wen, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all the turmoil could be ascertained. Ramors of very description were affoat, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to resone the prisoners. It was dangerous for a citizen to go out to ascertain the true cause of the excitement, and rumors of a most alraming character floated in, to be contradicted by momentary new arrivals of citizens, driven in from the streets.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at a quarter past eight o'clock be observed a man on the He challenged bim, and receiving no ac swer, fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall, but he retreated as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to jump down, but the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet, and be then retreated into the jail-yard with Coppie, and both gave themselves up without further resistance. Cook afterward remarked that if he could have got over and throttled the guard he would have made hi

The Shenandonh mountains are within ten minutes run of the jail wait, and had he reached them, with his

thorough knowled e of the mountaine, his arrest would have been difficult, especially as but few of the military could have followed him during the night. They had succeeded after two weeks labor, whenever alone and at night when the bed clothing muffled the sound of the saw which they had made out of an old Barlow knife, in cutting through their iron shackles, so that they could pry them off at any moment they should have their other work completed.

They had also made a sort of a chesel out of an old bed screw, with which they succeeded, as opportunity would offer, in removing the plaster from the wall, and then brick after brick, until a space sufficient for them to pass through was opened, all to the removal of the outer brick. The part of the wall on which they operuted was in the rear of the bed on which they slept and the ked being pasted against the wall, completely hid their work from view. The bricks they tools out were concealed in the drum of a stove, and the dirt and plaster removed in the course of their work was placed between the bed-clothing. They a knowledged that they had been to work a whole week in making the sperture in the wall.

Their cell being on the first floor, the aperture was not more than five feet above the pavement of the yard, and, when freed of their shackles, their access to the yard was quite easy. Here, however, there was a smooth brick wall about fifteen feet high to scale. This difficulty was, however, soon overcome, with the aid of the timbers of the scaffold on which Capt. Brown was hung, and which were intended also for their own execution. They placed these against the wall, and soon succeeded in reaching the top, from which they could have easily dropped to the other side, had not the vigilance of the sentinel on duty so quickly checked their movements. They were arrested in the jail yard by Gen. Taliaferro and the officer of the day, who rushed to the jail the moment the alarm was given. Gen. Taliaferro immediately telegraphed to Gov. Wise, informing him of the frustrated attempt of the prisoners. His answer directed that the military should immediately take possession of the interior of the jail and guard the prisoners until they were executed.

Sheriff Campbell and Capt. Avis are of course much chagrined at this narrow escape of the prisoners especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior discipline of the juil. The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows, and were undoubtedly without any accomplices in their undertaking. Their friends who were still here, were also fearful that they might be suspected of knowledge of their attempt. The general impression is that if they had waited till midnight or later, they might have renched the mountains. But it is presumed they were fearful of being watched during the night, or desired to have as much as possible of the darkness to gain a good distance before daylight would allow a general

PREPARATION FOR THE EXECUTION. At day break this morning the reveille was sounded from the various barracks, announcing the dawn of the day of execution, and soon the whole community was astir. The anxiety to learn a true version of the events of last night, caused the streets to be thronged with people at an early hour. The military, most of whom had been on duty all night, or sleeping on their arms, looked less fit for the active duties of the day than was anticipated at the time of parade yesterday. The weather was bright and beautiful, and much milder than for several preceding days. At 9 o'clock the entire military force in attendance was formed on Main street, and the officers reported ready for duty at headquarters. Those companies detailed for field duty around the gallows immediately took up the line of march, and at 9; o'clock were in the positions assigned them in the field. Those companies detailed for escort duty took up their positions in front of the jail, await-

EXECUTION OF COPELAND AND GREEN. At 101 o'clock Gen. Taliaferro, with his staff, numout twenty-five officers, having given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, Shields Green and

John Copeland, for execution, took their departure to

join the main body of the troops on the field. The military then formed in a hollow square around the jail, and an open wagon, containing the coffins of the prisoners, drew up in front, with a carriage to convey Sheriff Campbell and his Deputies.

The crowd of citizens and steangers was very great -at least five times as numerous as on the occasion of Brown's execution-most of whom were already on the field, while others wanted to see the prisoners

The religious ceremonies in the cell of the prisoner were very impressive, and were conducted by the Rev. Mr. North of the Presbyterian, and the Rev. Henry Waugh of the M. E. Church.

At a quarter before 11 o'clock the prisoners, accomanied by the Sheriff and Rev. Mr. North, appeared at | ever, that the affair would end here forever. the jail door, and with their arms pinioned moved slow ly forward toward the vehicle in waiting for them. They seemed downcost and wore none of that calm and cheerful spirit evinced by Brown under similar circumstances. They were helped into the wagon and took their seats on their coffins without scarcely looking to the right or left. The escort now commenced to move, and the wagon was closely flanked on either side by a company of riflemen marching in double file, lock step.

At seven minutes before 11 o'clock the procession entered the field occupied by the military, and the prisoners cast a shuddering glance toward the gallows erected on the rising ground in its center. In two minutes more the wagon stopped at the foot of the callows, and while the prisoners were alighting the companies forming the escort moved off to the position assigned them on the field.

The prisoners mounted the scaffold with a firm step. and were immediately joined by Sheriff Campbell After a brief prayer by the clergyman the caps were drawn over their heads and the ropes affixed around

During the few moments they thus stood, Copeland emsined quiet, but Green was engaged in earnest prayer up to the time the trap was draws, when they

were both sunched into eternity.

Green died very easy, his neck being broken by the fall. The motion of his body was very slight. Copeland seemed to suffer very much, and his body writhed in violent contortions for several minutes. They were accompanied on the gallows by Reverends Wangh, North and Lerh, to whom they bid an affectionate farewell, and expressed the hope of meeting them in Heaven. The bodies were placed in poplar coffins and carried back to just. They will be interred to-morrow on the spot where the gallows stands, but there is party of medical students here from Winchester who will doubtless not allow them to remain there long.

EXECUTION OF COOK AND COPPIC. The bodies of the negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail, at tabout 112 o'clock, notice was given to Cook and Coppie that their time was approaching-only one hour more being allowed them. The military movements, similar to these at the first execution, were rejeated; and the wagon, with two more coffins, was standing at the door at 121 o'clock. The same military escort was in readiness, while the closing religious ceremonies were progressing in the cell. Since the failure of their attempt to escare last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given way, and they now looked at their fate with the full conviction of its awful certainty. They were reserved and rather quiet, but fer vently joined in the religious ceremonies conducted by Mesers. North, Lehr and Waugh. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm

and quietly while their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the Jail, were belped into the wagon and took sents on their coffins. Their appearance was rather that of hopeless despair then of resignation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved into the field of death. The wagon reached the scaffold at pected soon. Andrew H. Green, esq., Controller of 13 minutes before 1 o'clock, and the prisoners ascended the scaffold with a determined firmness that was ence of the work in progress during his absence,

carrely surpassed by Capt. Brown. A brief prayer was offered up by one of the clergymen, the rope was adjusted, the cap drawn, and both were launched into eternity, in seven minutes after they ascended the gal-I ws. Ti ey both exhibited the most unflinching firm ness, saying nothing, with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and Sheriff. After the rop was adjusted, Cook exclaimed, "Be quick-as quick as possible," which was also repeated by Coppic. After hanging for about hulf an hour, both bodies were taken down and placed in Nack walnut coffins, prepared for them. That of Cook was placed in a poplar box, laheled and directed as follows: "Ashbell P. Willard and Robert Crowley, N'm 104 William street, New-York; care of Adams's Express." Coppie's body was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother in Iown.

Hangan's FERRY, Fifday, Dec. 16, 1859. The prisoners Cook and Coppic were visited by the Rev. Mesers. North, Wangh, and Leech. Previous to their departure for the scaffold the prisoners were engaged in the entrance washing their feet and putting on their under-clothing. Capt. Avis said that if they had anything to say they could say it then, in the presence of fifteen or twenty persons. Cook raplied that he was grateful, indeed, for the kindness shown him by Sheriff Campbell, the jailer, and the guards. To the Rev. Messrs. Wangh, North, Littell, Leab, and the other ministers who had manifested such in terest in his welfare, and Messra. Joseph F. Blessing and John J. Cocke, as well as the citizens generally for their kindness to him, be was very grater

At this point Copple looked up and said, "Them's my centments, too, gentlemen." Cook then gave directions in regard to one or two articles; one, a breastpin, he did not want taken off, then, nor at the scaffold, He wished it given to his wife, or to his boy if he lived. Within his shirt-bosem, on the left side, was a daguerrectype and lock of his son's hair, which he wished given to bis wife. Both requested that their arms should not be pinioned tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood, which was complied with. A blue cloth Talma was thrown over Coppie, and a dark one over Cook.

During these proceedings, Coppie was struggling to keep down his emotion, and Cook was striving to be calm. The Quaker gentleman remarked that it was hard to die," to which Coppie responded, It is the parting from friends, not the dread of death, that moves us." On the way down stairs they were allowed to advance to the cell of Stevens and Hazlitt, and bid them farewell. They shook hands perdially, and Cook said to Stevens, "My friend, good Stevens said, "Good by, cheer up; give my love to my friends in the other world." Copple also made a remark to Stevens, which was unbeard by the growd, but Stevens replied, "Never mind." Both then shock hands with Hazlitt, and bade him " good by," but did not call him by name. On emerging from jail, Cook recognized several gentlemen and bowed

After the cap had been placed on their heads, Coppie rmed toward Cook, and stretched forth his hand as far as possible. At the same time Cook said, " Stop a minute-where is Edwin's hand ?" They then shook hands cordi lly, and Cook said, "God bless you." The calm and collected manner of both was very marked. On approaching the scaffold, Cook shook hands with a large number of persons, and bowed politely to

Various surmises were indulged in to-day, in regard to the attempted escape of Cook and Coppie. It was said that Cook refused to tell how he cause by the knife, and also that he had the countersign whereby he would have been enabled to pass the scutinels. This, however, needs confirmation, and is hardly reliable Much indignation was expressed by some of the headrong in reference to the officials of the jail, but a large majority of our citizens express confidence in them, and sparn the idea that they were bribed by the friends of Cook.

The hole made in the wall was a large one, and the room was in the second story. Cook, after his capture, said to a gentleman that they had done the best they could, that life was as sweet to them as to my one else, and that they had planned it for ten days. They had set down Tuesday night for the attempt, but it was deferred on account of not wishing to compromise Gov. Willard, who was in town that night. The prisoners conversed on a variety of subjects this morning. Cook said to a gentlemen who addressed him, that they fully believed Slavery to be a sin, and that it would be abolished in Virginia in less than ten years, and that by the people of Virginia. He was prepared to die in ach a cause, and thought he had done nothing to regret so far as principle was concerned. Coppic said be feared the affair was not ended yet; that they had friends in the North who would not rest satisfied, he feared, till they had been avenged. He hoped, how-

REQUEST TO GOV. WISE FOR THE BODIES OF THE COLORED MEN.

The following letter has been sent to Gov. Wire by Committee representing the wishes of a meeting of colored persons recently held in Philadelphia.

ceiered persons recently held in Philadelphia.

To His Excellency Gov. Wine of Prignates.

DEAR SIR: Having learned with great satisfaction of your generous and humane conduct in granting the bedies of the unfortunate, misguided men who fell at listper's Ferry, to their friends, in their respective States, for burial, has created within us the flattering hope, and the belief that the noble dignity of character, and the magnanization of soul that you have always so cleverly manifested, would secure to us from you a similar favor.

you a similar favor.

We, therefore, humbly ask that you will grant to us, in the event o, their being hung, the bodies of Suields Green and John Copeland, to be transmitted to us for

Treepectable interment.

We need not, Sir, argue to you, with your keen ense of the sympathy of the human heart, and of the argue, undying love inherent and peculiar alone to our race. We need not, we repeat, offer to you anything extenuation of our presumption in making this re-

We plead further, dear Sir, the intervention of your we pread latther, dear set, not receive any low-executive influence in behalf of these poor, miserably misguided men. Whatever may have been the in-place that moved them to this desporate act of self-destriction, it must be remembered that they are one, in deathly of interest, complexion, and of autional pro-scription with the men whose liberty they sought to

secure.

Sir, when you remember that for two of the counts charged against them, in the indictment of the Grand Jury, it is impossible, after a critical examination of law, to convict them, solely on the ground of their having no part nor let in the common blessings of this Confederacy, save by sufferance, not by right.

When you remember, sir, that these men were driven to deeperation by proscriptive laws, which you own manifectal would never tolerate or submit to, if applied to your own race, and that even your own acts, speeches, and example, have taught them those sarried lessors—fore liberty, hate Slavery.

When you remember, sir, that all these things may have operated upon their minds as an incentive, driving them into the ranks of Capt. Brown, do they not present strong arguments in the extenuation of their guilt, and may they not justly claim the interposition of Executive elemency in their behalf?

We have heard, that you, it one time, thought it reasonable to commute the sentence of one of the culprits (Coppie). Whatever may have led you to such a consideration of executive of the colleges the consideration of executive change. ir. when you remember that for two of the counts

restorable to commute the sentence of one of the cul-prits (Copple). Whatever may have led you to such a or conclusion, or caused your radical and decisive change of determination on the subject, we indulge the hope that Henven, and a clear consciousness of right may dictate to you more potent claims than we are able to offer, in favor of a commutation of the sentence of these

But, er, we request again (that in the event of their being honged and paying the forfeiture of their lives for Virginia's violated law) that you grant to us, their friends and breaken, the privilege of paying the last and tribute of respect to the memory of men, who have recklesely tern themselves from home and friends, to de friendless and the reproach even of an enlightened (Parties of the privalent of the proach even of an enlightened

Christian community.

Humbly and hopefully availing your reply, we subscribe ourselves, severally your obedient, humble severals.

A. M. OFFLEN, J. P. CAMPBELLE, JEREMIAH ASHER.

Hen. H. A. Wise, Kichmand, Va.

-Mr. Fred. Law Olmsted has not yet returned to the Central Park, has been active in the superintend

THREE DAYS LATER FROM SUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

NEWS UNIMPORTANT. THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

FRENCH NAVAL RETALIATION.

HERIFAX, (via Truro), Dec. 16, 1859. The Boyal Mail meaniship America, from Liverpool, Saturday the 3d inst, via Queenstown 4th, arrived at this port at noon to-day, and sailed at 3 p. m. for Boston, where she will be due on Saturday night.

The news by the America is quite unimportant. The approaching European Congress, and the probable representatives of the various powers therein, attracted public attention almost exclusively.

The London Times strongly urges Lord Palmerston to take part in the Congress as the English Plenipo-

tentiary. It was rumored that the first sitting was appointed

for the 5th of January.

The French flow had destroyed two forts at the pouth of the river Tetnan for firing at a French vessel, and had subsequently resumed a position of neutrality.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE. COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LITERPOOL COTTOF MAINERT—The Brokers Circular reports the sales of Cottorfor the week at 51,000 bales, of which 25.000 bales were taken by speculators, and 5,000 bales by expecters. All descriptions had submitted to a partial decline of id. # Do the market for the week closing dull. The sales of 7 briday were 7,000 bales, and on that day the market closed quiet, but study at the following authorized quotations: Fair Orleans 7(d., Niddling Mobiles 7(d.,

STATE OF TRADE. - The advices from Manchester are feverable. The market was firm at hast quoted rates.

FLAVER MARKET.—At linvre, Covress had slightly declined, and the market was dulk sales of the week 3.500 bales; stocking pert, 2500. New Orleans tree ordinaire, 1120.

LIVERFOOR BREADSTUTYS MARKET.—The Liver-LIVERPOON BREEDSTUTYS MARKET.—The Liverpool Bresident's coarket had a calcilate, tendency, except Corn, which was firm at last quoted ries.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Liverpool Prevision market was dail.

LONDON MONEY MARKEW.—The London Money market had undergone no change, and there was a good demand. Consols closed on Friday at beg 1905; for money and account. The Bullionth the Bank of England had increased £33,000.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3—p. m.—The sales of Corron to-day amount to 5,000 bales, and the market closes quietly.

The Bullionth was market so quiet—nothing does to-day.

The Provision market agulet.

LONDON, Dec. 3—neon.—Connote. Sei \$60.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 16th, 1859. The R. M. Stennship Europa, from Boston, arrive at noon and sailed at 3 p. m. for Liverpool.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER.

The irrepressible conflict has taken possession of this tage also, and last night was devoted to sitting up with the dear, slott old Union, now believed by some queer people to be in momentary danger of dissolution. Whether moved by the success of the Octoroon, the debates in Congress, or the memory of Uncle Tom's Cabin, we cannot say; but probably in the hope of making much money during the prevalence of the present political epidemic, Miss Keene produced a new play, called "Distant Relations, or a Southerner in New-York." There is no plot to it; but a heterogeneous mass of people are brought in to make up a series of scores, most of them morally impossible to have taken place outside of a lunatic asylum. As there is no story, we can only indicate the style of the characters. John Arkwright, a Southern planter (Mark Smith), and life old house servant Toby (Bur nett), are telerable types, and well played by both gentlemen. But do Southern planters find their climax of vengeance when things go wrong in "kicking a nigger," or do they usually awear in the presence of ladies, or boast to one of that sex that their hides are as clean as hers? George Arkwright (Daly), a disobedient son, and his wife (Norah Leigh), have little or nothing to do, beyond representing the traditional, always-forgiven young husband and wife. The parts were cleverly done. Edwin Modeville (Levick), and his wife (Ada Plonkett), who is Arkwright's daughter, are fashionable New-Yorkers, badly drawn. The lady was suffering from a cold, and neither looked nor acted well arough to satisfy the audience. Her style is of the previnces. Mr. and Mrs. Dashwell. (J. A. Smith and Annie Deland), are also fashionable people, with nothing to do but look well. Both succeeded; Miss Deland was tratefully dressed, and gave her namby-pamby words as naturally as such upnatural trash could be given. Fitzel etter, an extreme fop, was made quits effective by Mr. Felix Vincent, despite the venerable antiquity of all his written "situations." Laura Keene berself personated a rowdy Bowery girl, well enough of itself; but no such character exists in any way as set down by the author. Mary Wells was a skin-flint boarding-house keeper, and was made to hash up all the stale jokes applicable to this sort of wits. Mrs. Mark Smith was a strong-minded woman, a doctor by profession; a broad caricature upon a respectable and useful class, whose numbers at the sick beds of their sisters ought to be much greater. Miss Henry, a promising young actress, did an Irish girl, (intended for Miss Macartby, who is ill) and did not overdo it, which is very commendable. Mr. L. J. Vincent plays a young lawyer fairly. Mr. Peters does a Cockney as well as the text will permit. There ire several poor relations—a sort of Maw-worm with a well subjected wife; one Bamboozle, a speculator, and others. These poor relations are after Arkwright's money; but he makes up with his son, and they de not get it. The planter finds a starving Irishman in the streets, (Mr. Wheatleigh) and takes him to his squalid home at the Five Points, where is found a newsboy (Master Fred. Wren) whose performance was decidedly the best thing in the piece, and won well-merited appliance. In this den we had the stereotyped cant about taking care of your white slaves, with the discovery that the wretched hovel was the northern terminus of the Underground Railroad. Of course, Toby is disgusted; and occasion is taken to glorify the comforts of the old plantation. The situations are mostly those of broad farce. Fastening a live lobster to a strange visitor's coat-tail, tipping over diring tables, breaking crockery, and getting the dandy to run away with a great massuline negro instead of a delicate lady, are specimens as original as they are probable in respectable houses in New-York. The only life in the whole mass is summed up in the newsboy and the spread-eagle landation of the Union-at which everybody, as in ducy bound, voci'erously appland. But how long the public will endure, for these few vital points, the dreary, wishywashy, meeningless mass of budly joined words which bury them, is hardly a question. As a literary production, it is our itigated trush; a collection of ancient Joe Millers thrown together without order or design. It is as harmless as water-gruel, except its gross erag-geration of the follies and vices of the people of this city, and in one instance the use of words which we are sure Miss Kcene did not observe, or they would have been suppressed-when the hypocritical Smooth (Martin) is persecuted for dabt, he says, "For-'do!" We are sure this was overlooked by

Kings County Suprems Count—General Trem.

The Calendar for to-day (Asterday) embraces Nos. 84 to 117
inclusive, excepting names lacestookes stricken off.

Bucketts Citt Count Calendam, Dec. 19.—Nos. 4, 15, 3, 16, 25, 63, 54, 50, 75, 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 68.

the management; but who is the writer thus flippantly

blasphemous with words attesed under such awfa

circumstances? So far on the getting up was con-

cerned, the play is put upon the stage much better than

t deserves; and the acting was, in the main, better

than could have been expected from twenty-five peo-

ple floundering in a sea of platitudes and old jokes

without the studow of plot, story, or purpose. Th

house was full, and she patriotic bancombe was daly applieded; but the rest of the tixy did not elicit ap-

prodution. It will be repeated until further notice.

BROOKLYN IIEMS.

ALLEGED ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG GIRL FOR NO. FARIOUS PURFOSES. - Yesterday afternoon William H. Mace, a married man, engaged in business in New-York City, was arrested and taken before Justice Ryder, on a charge of abducting Delia A. Cook, a young girl or sixteen years of age, and enticing her into house of . Meged disrepute, in New-York. She resided with her nother, a widow lady, in the Righteenth Ward, and son 'e months since formed the acquain ance of Mace, who vis wed her several times, and finally, on the 30th of Novemb, v, as is alleged, took her from her home to the house in Now-York, where she has been until pesterday morning, when she was found by the efficer and conveyed to her mather's residence. The care came up for examination ; "esterday, when, on the part of the complainant, it was a sted that the young

lady was too sick to appear in Court.

Coursel appeared for the defendant, who moved for his discharge, inasmuch as the com, laint was deective, the mother preferring the charge in stead of har daughter, and no proper proofs had been presented of the incapacity of the young lady from attending as a witness. The Court decided to hold the defendant until he could examine into the case, and recordingly adoursed the hearing entil this afternoon. The mother says that her daughter has been the subject of the arts of the defendant and a friend of bis, until finally they get her away from bome, and for two weeks she was ignorant of her wherenborts; she et last learned where she was, and after much trouble succeeded in regaining her child.

LONG ISLAND PARTITION EXTENSION .- The extension of the Long Island Railroad to Henter's Point will not be completed by the first of February, 1860, as was anticipated. The work of grading is more than half done from Winfield to Jamaica, and ground was broken on the section from Hunter's Point to Winneld on Wednesday. It will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible through the Winter.

The citizens of Brooklyn will hold a meeting this evening, Dec. 17, at Carroll Hill Hall, corner of Court and Union streets, to establish a University', in connection with the new park, locate a railroad, & c.

THE STATE WARD SHOOTING APPREL .- The investigation in the case of James Murray, who was shot by Capt. F. De la Barrier, in Columbia, street, on Sunday night last, was resumed before Corn for Horton and a Jury yesterday afternoon. The & at witton and a Jury yesterday afternoon. The hast witress called was Michael Cochran, who resides at No.
of Centre street, New-York. The substance of his
sestimony was, that he came to Brooklyn our standay
teening with secenased and a young man-manual Quigtag; they stopped at a porter-house kept by Phin Clare
to Colombia street, near Kelsey's alley; stand; there
they calley they saw the prisoner and two a ther
year alley they saw the prisoner and two a ther
year they are they go to be formed and a ma;
formay and Quigley were on one side of the street; and
the other.

Ac on the other.

Ac on the other.

Witness saw a boy coming after the Frenchman, and when near Quigley threw a stone, which did not and to bray one. The Frenchman turned round and speke to Murray in French. Murray said: "Hello, old man to what's the matter with you?" The next thing witness the heard was the report of the pistoi. He saw not belinching.

Policeman Johason, who accompraised Marray to the Hospital, testified that Quigley was under the implication of liquer at the time.

the Hospital, testined that Quigley was dudor she meliuence of liquer at the time.

Frederick Abraham testified that he keeps autore in Atlantic street; any the witness Cockwa at the Wall-street Ferry three or four weeks ago, with two other men; witness passed them, when one remarked, "Let us kneck the Duterman down;" witness turned round and said, "Gentlemen, I have done nothing against

yon;" Cochran then came up, and saying, "Duct you know me!" struck witness a blow.

The witness Cochran was committed by the Coroner to await further inquiry, when the inquest was adjourned till Monday at 2 p. m.

The LATE EXPLOSION IN THE PERCUSSION-CAP
MANUFACTORY.—Coroner Horton held an inquest yesterday
upon the body of Emelia Haglin, who lost his life shout 9 of clock
on Thursday marning, in consequence of an explosion tax percusion-cap manufactory, at the foot of Nevins street, in which
he was employed. Joseph Goldmark, the proprietor of the entablishment, testified that he employed deceased as a chemist,
and he had served in that capacity for about the years. His
hockness was to prepare muterials for percussion-gooder, and tomix them. The materials used are after, antimony, potash, and
sometimes charges and fundament of quickstiver. They are
always mixed in a wet state, as a paste, when no explosion case
occur.

always mixed in a wet state, as a pace, when no exposition cancer.

The shop where these materials were mixed and prepared was a smell wooden building, about 16 by 30 feet, effunted on a small island in Gowenne Creek, shout 209 feet from the main factory. A small part of this shop was partitioned with boards, which were covered with rise. Behind this partition was a small store, but it contained so fire at the time of the sactision. Decreased was in the main building twenty minutes before the explosion, and took a pail of hot water, probably to thaw out come of the mixed powder which was fromen. It is supposed that decreased was prying out some of the mixed powder with a piece of from, thereby causing friction, and the explosion observed in consequence. There was only about six pounds of the mixture in he shop. A verdict of "Accidental Death" was readered.

THE ALLEGED SHOPLIFTERS DISCHARGED.—Lone Kleinschmidt, Frederika Mendelbaum, Adolphus Kleinschmidt, and Jacob Adrien, who were arrested by the Police of the Frith Freezest, on Wednagday, on a charge of shoplifting were discharged yesterday by Justice Fox. The goods which were found in their noise, No. 15 Fillmore piece, E. D., were none of them identified, although several parties, who had lost similar goods, visited that Folice Bration for the surpose. The goods have been returned to the alleged thieves. Josepha While, the hoy whose arrest led to the detection of the other parties, was committed for severace on a charge of stealing a puce of civil from a store in Grand street.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

UNION MERTINGS .- A Union meeting is to be held at Metropolitan Hall, Jersey City, this (Saturday) evening. A Committee of citizens in Hosoken have taken preliminary steps for a Union meeting, to be held at Odd Fellows' Hall, some night next week.

AN OLD GAME REVIVED .- A genteel looking, mid-An Old Gamz Refundle,—A genteel-looking mid-ble aged man called at the coal-office of Charles Gilmora, in Newark arease, yesterday morning, and ordered two time of coal and to a house in Grore street. Not having sufficient has ney, be tendered in payment a check for \$50, the bank not be-ing open; and Mr. Gilmore, not suspecting englishing or one, paid over the balance in cash, and the armore deproteed. The awindle was seen after detected, and the man, having taken a roundabout course, was overlined at the forty. He protoced that it was all right, but handed over the money, and was let go.

THE UNION-SAVING RIOT IN PHILA-

Prevention is better than cure." So overybody will asknowledge, on reading the accounts of last evening's proceedings in Market street, and observing how skillfully Mayor Henry exercised his authority, and completely frustrated the plans of a set of people who were bent on getting up a riot. A wast crowd of idle and lawless people, most of whom were subtected for a mischievous purpose, were completely held in check by the presence of the Mayor and a strong prince force. The strongest appeals of those who aimed to be leaders in the proposed riot failed to stimulate the mass to "action," the word action signifying, in this case, an attack on National Hall, where Mr. George W. Curtis was fulfilling an engagement made last August to deliver a lecture on Silvery. The mob was overawed by the police, there was no "action," and no serious disturbance took place. Mr. Curtis delivered bis lecture, which was quite moderate in tone, for an Abolitonist of these times. The great right of Freedom of Speech has been sustained, and Philadelphia in free from the diagrace of a riok. All homer to free from the diagrace of a riot. All honor to Mayor Heary for his energy and good judgment in thus foiling the schemes of the sedicious among our popula-

With the pecchar notions of Mr. Curtis and his admirers, concerning Slavery, we have no sympathy. But his admirers had a right to invite him to lecture before them, and he had a right to accept the invitation. These who do not agree with him had also a right to cere with a from engreeing his opinions on any subject, and no construction of written or answritten law could possibly give them such a right. The blunders of the gentlemes who expressed a different opinion, at a late public infecting, have been sufficiently expressed in our columns, and we need not refer to the law on the subject. The Mayor knew the law, and he adopted the most vigorous measures to custain it. We presume that there is not a single good citizen of Philadelpaia that does not to-day thank him for preserving the peace and good name of the city, and vindicating the right of free speech, without resorting to enhance any violence toward those who sought to violete it. The would-be rioters themselves should be grateful to him and his police force, for their forbearance toward them. With the peculiar notions of Mr. Cortis and his ad-

-Mr. Ciark B. Cochrane, M. C., passed through this city yesterday, on his way to New-Hampshire, called there by the dangerous illnow of a sister. He has paired off with Mr. Kankel of Maryland, Democrat, so that his absence will not effect the result of the

vote for Speaker of the House,